#### INNUAL EASTER PARADE.

PLENDID DISPLAY IN FIFTH AVENUE AND EVEN GAYER GOWNS ON THE EAST SIDE

Man's Notes on the Gowns of the Women Man's Notes on the Gowns of the Women is the Show Walk—Services in the Eoman Catholic and Episcopal Churches—Un-senal Musical Programmes and a Bril-liant Display of Easter Flowers,

That beautiful spectacle, the Fifth avenue sarade of spring fashion and loveliness rewakened from the sombreness of winter, was held yesterday under a gray sky, in an air chilled with a faint memory of the days of furs orightly in at the windows during the early morning hours to hurry the women into their new gowns, hid himself just about the time rety one was well on the way to church. The louds oversproad the sky during the rest of the day with a threat of snow or rain. But the arly sunshine had saved the day, and the Easter parade was as splendid and as dazzling so in any Easter of warmth and sunlight.

Saturday, in the late afternoon and evening. messenger boys and dressmakers' girls were seen in every street hurrying along under the burden of huge parcels. A dressmaker does many things in the way of disappointing her customers, but one thing she does not. She



woman in her Easter gown. And besides the ments, there were boxes of flowers. As it turned out, these flowers were not to appear in the parade. They stayed at home to make sweet the air of my went forth with no aid

A PEW CORNER make her suggest a painting of the awakening of spring. In her hand she carried her prayer book, and the suggestion of spring in her flower-like face with the flower garden of her nat above and the bright colors f her ribbons and gown. & There is a wide difference of opinion among

colsseurs as to the relative merits of the winter girl and the girl in the dawn of spring. Yesterday those who behat and the white throat and the slender and graceful lines of the lighter garments had the decided advantage. As Gen. Sherman used to say of the girls at West Point, the Easter girl grows more beautiful every year. This year she comes in more delicate shades, in more graceful lines, in more radiant flowers, with a new and more thrilling look about her white throat.

This great parade, which excels anything of

the kind to be seen anywhere else in the New World, which people in other cities talk about as a wonder and come to see if they have the opportunity, began at noon yesterday and lasted until 3 o'clock. Between those hours, taking 2 o'clock as the height of the spectacle. each side of Fifth avenue, from Fiftieth street to Twenty-third street, was filled with two streams of fashionably dressed human beings. continuous, slowly moving, gorgeous in coloring, never monotonous or wearisome. Until 1's o'clock it was made up of people who had been to the services that end early. At 1% o'clock it was swelled until the sidewalks were crowded to the ourb with the people of the Fifth avenue churches, the most splendidly arrayed of all. In front of each church at the time of closing the service there was a blockade, and from the other side of the street the bats of the women, with their roses and violets waving, made it look as though there were a garden in full bloom over which a gentle wind was blowing.



AFTER CHURCH.

On such a day as yesterday every woman should have worn a spring wrap. But there were scores and hundreds who refused to be prudent and sacrifice a little of the springlike effect. The older women and the younger girls, hardly out of nursery control, were about the only ones who did not put their health in peril. It may not have been such a peril after all. For these New York girls have a healthful. full-blooded look that almost forblds the suggestion of sickness. However that may be, there were few spring wraps and many shoulders with no covering but the thin goods of the bright gown.

In last year's parade gray was the shades above all others. There was so much of it that even the hats failed to redeem the show from monotony. This year there was little gray. and, indeed, but little of any one shade. Every woman seemed to have followed her own taste, which could please itself out of an infinite variety of colors. Thus the gowns were far more beautiful than last year. The long trains, held up so that a few inches of silk skirt showed above the small ankle and the long English shoe, were in keeping with the other graceful lines of the gowns. They make the sleeves of gowns better than they did formerly, and now the sleeve forms a distinet and beautiful part of the costume.

did formerly, and now the sleeve forms a distinct and beautiful part of the costume.

Even the most unobservant man cannot have failed to notice the decline and fall of the old white skirt, which was so seldom spotless and never in harmony with the rest of the woman's clothing. Yesterday there was noticed the absence of this skirt and the presence of the silk skirt, so delicate in color, so gentle in its frontron, and so in harmony with the gown held aside to show it. These silk skirts were as various in color as the gowns and made no small part of the delightful effect.

The hats this year are not what they were last year. They have not those beautiful curves, those dangerous arrangements of ribbons and bunches of flowers. They are commonplace in shape and are redeemed only by the variety of the flowers used in the trimming. No flower show could have excelled resterday's parade. There were flowers of every hue and kind, violets, roses, hyacinths, chrysanthemums, dalsies, dahlias, illaus, and at times these were arranged to produce amazing effects. For instance, there was one tail girl, a blonde, with a beautiful face and a long, graceful form. Her hat was of some sort of white straw. Over the sape, it curled a single pale red rose, now rising, now touching the trimming around the edge of the crown, and again threatening to ding its wide open petals into her face. And as she strede along with one long arm holding 20 the train of a handsome gown the flower was most tantalizing.

Then there were ribbons streaming behind and blown, now this way now that, by the wind. As the looked down the avenue these ribbons, of every color a ribbon should be made in, and, also, sometimes of colors in which ribbons, hould be large and threatened to capsize the frail hats so nicely balanced upon the hair.

It should not be forgotten that there were men in this parade, almost as many men as women. There are at least two occasions when he looked down the sath parade, low, which a fast parade, so with a fast parade, low, the firm pa

Even the most unobservant man cannot

breadth, and this year shows a marked increase over last year. The athletic young woman with shoulders erect and long waist and long legs and a sturdy stride predominated. And she has outgrown the men. She towers above them. She smiles condescendingly down at them. She threatens to forget that they exist. In yesterday's parade the men who came to see, either saw afar off or kept their chins at a most undignified elevation.

It is unfortunate that the whole country cannot see this Easter parade. Those who have watched the fashionable crowds in other cities must have noticed how ill garments often sit upon the women, how much of the "dressed-up" look there is, and above all how few of the women walk well or look out of their eyes with that serene expression of confidence and good health which is characteristic of New York women. It has been said abroad that the American woman is the best dressed woman in the world. And it seems that this means the New York woman. For surely nowhere else could one have seen so much that is beautiful, so much that is seatiful, so much that is availed the avenue yesterday afternoon.

While all that parade of beauty and luxury was astir in Fifth avenue yesterday, the lower east side was having its Easter also. And however much thought and care and anxiety the up-town women had put upon their preparations, the women of the lower east side had put more upon theirs. Yesterday after-



EXTREMES MET HERE.

noon the Bowery and Grand street and lower Second avenue were aglow with the triumphant results of these preliminaries.

The young men all had their best girls out, and could hardly keep their eyes off of them. For their best girls, who do a good deal of hard work during six days of the week, had been spending their evenings and their Sundays in the making of new gowns, in the trimming of new hats, or in the making over of old gowns and the retrimming of last spring's hats. And they had seen the styles in the windows or in the shops where they work or in the fashion magazines. And they were not to be left just because money happens to be a matter of hourly pressure with them.

These gowns of the lower east side were gayer, if not so carefully, or properly made, and their hats, home made or dickered for in the dark little millinery shops of Division street, had brighter flowers and never ribbons more daring of hue. Just because Providence hap-



gay. So these hats were aglow with flowers such as no garden of nature ever dreamed of, and the ribbons were in colors which Fifth avenue and Broadway have entirely over-

avenue and Broadway have entirely overlooked.

And the young man of the lower east side
would have been annoyed at the dulness of
the Fifth avenue parade and would have realized from it more keenly than ever what a
treasure he has in the east side young woman.
He might well be proud of her yesterday. For
the gay garments she had made herself and
the gay hat, with the making of which she
had had so much to do, and the sweet, fresh
face nature had given her, suggested apring,
although not the spring that precedes the
round of enjoyment at the summer resorts or
in Europe.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY.

Celebrating the Easter Festival in the Boman Catholic and Episcopal Churches Sh Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue was not large enough to accommodate all the peo-ple who went there to attend the principal

Easter service at 11 o'clock. The massive doors were thrown open shortly after 10 o'clock, and from that time until the beginning of the pontifical high mass crowds in Easter finery poured into the stately edifice. In the throng were scores of non-Catholics who came to enjoy the exquisite music and the elaborate At 11 o'clock every seat was occupied and

men and women stood in the broad aisles. The sanctuary of the cathedral is as extensive as many New York churches. Along the rail were ranged pots of Easter lilies and hydrangeas. At the foot of the two massive pillars, just inside the rail, stood a cross of Easter lilies and smilax, and here and there in the sanctuary were tall palms.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Rev. John A. Keliner led seventy boys in purple cassocks chapel at the right of the main altur. They were the chancel choir of the cathedral, which sings under Father Kellner's direction. When they had been seated the orchestra and organ broke into Handel's "Prelude." With the first notes came the head of a procession from the sacristy. Two boys in red cassocks and white lace surplices walked first. Twentytwo other boys similarly attired followed them. A student of St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, in black cassock and white surplice bearing a gold cross, came next. He led the black cassocked acolytes and the priests who were to assist Archbishop Corrigan in the celebration of the mass. The Archbishop, in cape and mitre and carrying his crozier, walked attended by the Rev. Joseph H. Mc-Mahon and the Rev. Patrick Daly as deacons of honor. Six train bearers, all in white, brought up the rear of the procession.

The Archbishop officiated as celebrant of the pontifical mass. He was assisted by the Rev. J. B. Daly as assistant priest, and Mr. Breslin and Mr. Horan of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, as deacon and sub-deacon. The hev. James N. Connolly, the Archbishop's sec-retary, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey were masters of ceremonies. Bishop-elect MeDon-nell of Brooklyn, attended by the Rev. John Talbot Smith as chaplain, sat in the sanctuary

nell of Brooklyn, attended by the new, John Talbot Smith as chaplain, sat in the sanctuary during the mass.

Beethoven's Grand Mass in C was rendered by the choir, with orchestra and organ accompaniment. The soloists were Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Fremstadt, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbush, basso. Mr. William F. Pecher was organist and director. At the gradual, Mozart's "Haee Dies," and at the offertory Hummel's "Terra Fremuit" were given. The postlude was by Lachner.

The Rev. Clarence E. Woodman of the Paulist Fathers preached the sermon. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Catholic orphan asylums. During the services groups stood at the doors of the cathedral with prayer books in their hands, and followed the mass.

In the afternoon there was pontifical vespers. Archbishop Corrigan officiated. The cathedral was crowded at that service, and an slaborate musical programme was rendered.

St. STEPHER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Solemn high mass at St. Stephen's Church. Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue. Was celebrated by Father Colton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Chidwick and the Rev. William F. Brady. The three wore the magnificent set of vestments recently presented to St. Stephen's by Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. The vestments were made in the time of Louis XIV., and were found by Mrs. Havemeyer two years ago when she was in Paris. Attracted by their splendor and evident antiquity she purchased them and brought them to New lock. The body of the chasuble and delmatics was of heavy white satin. This was overwrought with gold and silk embroidery of a beautiful design and laid on with great care. At the bottom of the chasuble a heavy gold braid divides into two branches, which extend in graceful curves around the edges and up to the top, where they meet, and, descending, circle about a rosette made of delicate shades of salmon, olive green and old gold silk embroilery. The whole front and back of the chasuble and of the two delinatics is covered

with an almost indescribably fine embroidery in both gold and silk. They were presented to St. Stephen's a few weeks ago, and were worn yesterday for the first time.

THE CHUSCH OF ST MARY.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary has recently been completed at Williamsbridge, and was opened for services for the first time yesterday. It is a handsome structure with tiled roof and exterior shingled at the sides. It has a seating capacity of more than 800. There are three altars, carved and ornamented in old gold and olive tints. Thirteen stained-glass windows, illustrating the Passion of Christ, and two chancel windows, with large figures of St. Joseph and the Virgin, admit ight to the interior. The pastor, the Rev. James W. Kells, was connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral for a number of years. He has been connected with St. Mary's Church about a year.

St. Thomas's Church.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

about a year.

The old sexton of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, was not able to keep the doors of the church closed yesterday, as usual, because every time he tried it a crowd wanted to get out or in, and the beautiful music and the prayers and sermon were lost to those in the rear of the church by reason of the commotion. Every pow was filled, every nook and corner was occupied, and the alsies were packed when the services began.

The church had been beautifully decorated with flowers, and their perfume filled the place like incense. Banks of lilles had been arranged on the reading desks and on the steps of the altar, and vases and pots, filled with a variety of spring flowers, were placed in niches about the church. A special musical programme had been arranged by the veteran organist, George Henry Warren, who was assisted by Will C. MacFarlane. Alfred F. Toumlin, harpist: Mms. Marie Gramm, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto: Edward Xavier Rocker, tenor; William R. Squire, basso, and a chorus of forty-three voices helped to render the numbers in brilliant manner. The Rev. Dr. John Weslev Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, preached from the text. "And there shall be no more death," taken from the fourth verse of the twenty-first chapter of the Revelations of St. John.

There was the usual Easter floral and musical display at Grace Church, and the first regular collection for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine was taken up. This is the first of a series of collections to be taken up in the different Episcopal churches for the benefit of the cathedral. Dr. Huntington emphasized the need and uses of this proposed cathedral by calling attention to the fact that it would bear witness, by its dignity and beauty, to the supremacy of the Christian faith in this the chief city of the New World. GRACE CHURCH. OLD TRINITY.

New World.

OLD TRINITY.

Even the churchyard at old Trinity was crowded before it was time for the morning service to begin at 10½ o'clock, and it had long been impossible to get inside the church. The floral decorations were not elaborate, but they were beautiful. Pillars of Easter lities and callas stood on the altar. At each side of them were smaller pillars in which roses were intertwined. Potted palms abounded and with them were quantities of zanlels and hydrangia grandifloras.

The music was worth all the trouble it cost any one to hear it. The vested choir, under the direction of Dr. A. H. Messiter, chancel organist, presented an elaborate programme. Mr. Victor Baier accompanying on the great organ. There was one singularly sweet and pure voice which was always distinguishable above all the rest, clear and bell-like. It was the voice of Benjamin Olds, the 13-year-old leader of the sopranos. Dr. Dix preached a brief sermon on immortality.

At St. Faul's the decorations were simple. The music was elaborate and delightful.

At the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

At the Church of Zion and St. Timothy services were held in the handsome new edifice in West Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the first time. The principal service at 11 o'clock was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, assisted by the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and by the Rev. Carl Schwartz. The music was by a surpliced choir consisting of thirty-five young men and hoys under the direction the organist, St. W. Douglass. The beautiful new church was filled to overflowing by a fashionable throng.

The consecration services will be held at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They will be conducted by the Right Rev. George Worthington. Bishop of Nebraska, Bishop Potter being absent from the country.

St. Philip's Church. CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.

At Easter services in St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the congregation, which includes some of the wealthiest colored people of the city, completely filled the church. The Rev. Hutchins Bishop, rector of the church, was assisted by the Rev. Wesley Johnson. A novel feature of the services was the surpliced choir of thirty-two colored singers. For a long time the pustor has been trying to get together a competent choir to render adequately the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and yesterday was the first opportunity to judge of the success of his efforts. ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

HOLY TRINITY. HOLV TRINITY.

The Easter service at Holy Trinity Church, at 122d street and Lenox avenue, was unusual for two things. The Rev. D. D.W. Bridgman, Rector, had asked that the Easter collection be made \$19,000 to apply on the debt of the Church. When the unoney was counted it was found that \$12,000 had been given.

Dr. Bridgman, who until last summer was pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, confirmed a class of thirty-six, the average age of which was 24 years, which is an unusually advanced aged.

of which was advanced aged.

The musical service was elaborate and the decorations very beautiful. There was a profusion of lilies and palms.

At the Five Points House of Industry,

About 400 persons, mostly dwellers in the vicinity, gathered in the Five Points House of Industry to listen to the Easter service given by the children. There were nearly 200 of them, boys and girls, all very young. The ex-ercises were in charge of Superintendent Bar-nard, and consisted of songs and recitations by the boys and girls.

Improvements in Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The Easter services at Trinity Church in Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, were of unusual interest yesterday by reason of the opening up to view for the first time of the new chancel A recent extension of the church building has seen thrown into the main church and the chancel I as been removed back some fifty feet. chancel I as been removed back some fifty feet, thus increasing the seating capacity and providing ample room for the surpliced choir, organized within the year past by Prof. W. B. Goate. The church has been greatly improved and beautified by the enlargement, and at vesterday's services, conducted by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Nelson B. Boss, the attendance greatly exceeded the seating capacity of the pews. The floral decorations were appropriate and the music, sung by the surpliced choir under Prof. Goate's direction, was a great feature of the service. Mr. Boss preached in the morning and in the evening the Rev. G. A. Carstenson of this city delivered the sermon.

She Had Expected Persecution.

Mary Prietta, a Cuban, 30 years old, wandered away from her home at 156 East Ninetyeighth street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock she was found kneeling on the steps of the Lutheran Church at Eighty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, praying. Her action drew a crowd of lollerers, and she arose action drew a crowd of loiterers, and she arose and began exhorting the crowd to repent of their sins. When Policeman Stewart arrested her she went with him quietly and said she had known she would be persecuted and that her trials had begun. She became violent when arraigned in the Harlem Court, and greeted Clerk McCabe as Pontius Pliate. She turned to the spectators and said that God had told her that Easter was a good time to begin her work. She was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities for examination. Mrs. Prietta was ill with grip about a month ago, and recently was taken ill again.

Piled Stones and Iron on the Track. Lima, April 17.-An attempt was made last night near Tippecanos to wreck the northbound passenger train on the Cincinnati. Hamilton, and Dayton road, due here at 9:15 o'clock. A farmer was walking along the track, about a mile south of the town, when he discovered a pile of stones, iron, &c., distributed along the track for a distance of about ten feet. The obstruction was discovered about twenty minutes before the passenger train was due, and removed in time to avert a disaster. The perpetrator of the outrage is not known.

ot known. Jumped 100 Feet to His Death.

CINCINNATI, April 17. - Last night a middle aged man climbed up to the railing to the centre of the new Newport bridge and cried out tre of the new Newport bridge and cried out:
"I am George Montgomery, from Butler, Ky.
Send down there if you want to know anything
about me." He then jumped. One hundred
feet below is the Ohio River. The man struggled in the water and floated a short distance
down the stream, when he went down. No
cause is known for the suicide.

Williams Is Willing to Match Allerton. DUBUQUE. Iowa. April 17.-Secretary Farley of the DesMoines new kite-shape track association left here last night for Chicago to ask

Budd Doble to match Nancy Hanks or Axtell against Allerton at the August meeting. Williams is willing. Don't Watt, But go promptly for some of these furniture bargains at Flint's, 104-108 West 14th st. - 4dc.

THE USE OF MILITIA IN RIOTS.

The Many Instances in Which the Citizen Boldters Have Been Called On to Pre-serve Order and Execute the Laws, WARRINGTON, April 17.- The recent resort to the regulars of Fort McKinley for putting down local disturbances in Wyoming, on account of the lack of a suitable force of State troops, suggests an examination of the service performed by the National Guard of other States under similar circumstances.

It happens that the Adjutant-Generals of the

several States and Territories have recently furnished statistics on this subject, brought up to the present year. They cover the cases in which the organized militia have been called out during the past 25 years. Nat-urally there are great differences between the States in this respect. Virginia, for example, reports calling out her troops 33 times within the period from 1881 to 1891. Texas nearly equals this record, since her troops were out 29 times in not quite 16 years. Last year they were employed on three occasionsto assist at an execution to disperse a mob, and to guard a jail. Other duties in previous years had been to serve against hostile Indians, to suppress a convict uprising, to guard against race troubles, and so on. At one time there were as many as 277 men out. Still another high record is that of lowa. which has had her troops out 20 times since 1870. The railroad riots, the mining troubles, the ousting of liquor sellers, and the arrest of murderers were a portion of the occasions that required their services. As a contrast, Delaware, New Hampshire,

Rhode Island, and Wyoming have not called out their troops at all for riot duty in the last quarter of a century. In the case of Wyoming. however, it was not for lack of occasion, as has just been seen. Vermont, Georgia, Maryland, and South Dakota called out their mili-tia but once each on such duty in the period under review. A creditable fact in the Vermont case, a miners' riot in 1883, was that out of five companies called upon, ninety percent. of the men reported at only two hours' notice. Maryland's one experience was costly, since three regiments and a battery were on duty for a month in the labor riots of 1877, at an expense to the State of over \$80,000.

But Pennsylvania far surpasses all other States reported upon tand New York is among those from which no retures are printed) in the magnitude of the riot duty imposed upon her militia. In the mining troubles of 1871 she had out 1,000 men from April 7 to May 24, at a cost of \$38,000; in the lumber troubles of 1872, 450 men from July 22 to Aug. 1, at a cost of \$15,000; in the railroad troubles of 1873, 800 men for about six days, at a cost of \$25,000; in the mining troubles of 1875, 1,800 men from April 4 to May 18, and June 3 to June 23, at a cost of \$110,000; in the riots of 1877, no fewer than 9,453 men, more or loss from July 19 to Nov. 15, at a cost of \$710,000; finally, in the mining troubles of a yoar age, \$000 men from Maryland's one experience was costly, since Nov. 15, at a cost of \$710,000; finally, in the mining troubles of a year ago, 1800 men from April 2 to May 29, at a cost of \$35,030.

A State which has lately had an abundant use for her militia in riot duty is Tennessee. Last year her whole National Guard was out, at a cost of \$15,000, in consequence of the contract labor troubles; and at the official report 125 men were still in service, at a cost of \$2,000 a month. It seemed pretty clear from the developments of last year, that the State needed more troops. New Jersey, in the Orange riots of July 1870, had out 2,000 men for one day, and in November of the same year, a regiment for quelling a riot. In January, and again in October of 1876, a regiment was called out, while in the railroad riots of the following July the whole National Guard was for a week under arms. In Alabama, during the seven years from Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1889, the militia were called out repeatedly to quell election riots to protect jails, to prevent lynchings, to assist the Sheriff in making arrests, to repress mobs, and so on. On one occasion as many as 300 men were called out; on another, eight companies of infantry, two of artillery, and one of cavairy. California called out her militia five times between 1870 and 1884, for guarding prisoners, quelling a riot at Sacramento, ejecting squatters, and so on. In one case a whole brigade was out, while in another two companies served a fortnight. Colorado's militia have been called upon only four times since 1870 in enforcing law and in repressing or preventing riots. On two of these occasions five companies were out.

In four out of the six occasions, when the Massachusetts troops were called out they kept order at great fires in floston, Springfield, Lynn, and Lawrence. Wisconsis had her troops out five times from 1881 to 1860, the largest number called upon being 830 men who served ten days in the Militia floration of the state of washington in 1889; the Seathle fire, five companies will give a good idea of the extent and variety o mining troubles of a year ago. 1800 men from April 2 to May 20, at a cost of \$35,030. A State which has lately had an abundant

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Proposed Exhibit to be Made by the

WASHINGTON, April 17.- The plan and scope of the proposed exhibit to be made by the Da partment of State at the World's Fair, illustrative of its functions, has been determined by Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, chief clerk of the department, and representative of the Secretary, approved by Secretary Blaine, and is now before the Government Board of Management for its consideration. It is embraced under six headings or chapters, and will consist, as far as space and means will permit:

First - Negotiations of whatever nature touching and governing the interests and intercourse of foreign powers by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Second-The medium of correspondence beween the President and the Chief Executives of the States of the Union. Third-The custody of the great seal or arms

of the United States, the Declaration of Inde-

Third—The custody of the great seal or arms of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the articles of confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, and other historical documents of the colonial and early history of our country.

Fourth—Treaties, conventions, and agreements with foreign powers.

Fith—Proclamations by the President and the laws and resolutions as printed and published under the direction of the Secretary of State, by authority of Congress.

Sixth—The collection, publication, and general dissemination of commercial information concerning foreign trades and markets.

Under these headings will be comprised a documentary and historical review of our diplomatic epsiedes, beginning with the labors of Franklin, Dean, and Lee, and coming down as far as expedient into contemporaneous times. It will include, for example, the treaty of alliance, the definitive treaty of peace, documents relating to the ransoming of Americans from slavery in the Barbary States, purchase of Lousiana. Florida, and Alaska, together with portraits of the rulers of the earth and their Prime Ministers, showing the faces, and, if possible, the autographs of those with whom the nation, through the Department of State, has to deal. The great seal or arms of the United States will be emblazoned upon canvas, and conspicuously displayed, both obverse and reverse—a work which has never before been done—and will be installed with draperies, illustrating the growth of the fing. It is proposed to display in the rotunda of the main building, the alcoves of which have been devoted to this purpose alone, the most interesting and valuable collection of State papers ever brought together outside of the department. They will comprise the petition to the King, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, and kindred paper. Among the treaties with foreign powers will be illustrated as fully as possible.

George Wilkes Burles George Wilkes.

The body of George Wilkes, the noted crook who died in Bellevue Hospital from alcohol sine died in Believise Hospital from alcohol-ism and the effects of a fall, was taken to High-land Mills, Morris county, yesterday for inter-ment. This was done at the instance of a coustin, also named George Wilkes, who lives in Highland Mills.

Commends to public approval the California liquid lar ative remedy. By up of Figs. It is olesant to the taste, and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, cleaners the system effectually, if promoves the health and control of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.—4 is.

JERSEY CITY'S REVOLUTION.

The Rev. Mr. Sendder Preciatine that the Town Will New Lend a New Life. The Rev. John L. Soudder talked last night in the Jersey City Tabernacle on the result of the recent election. He said:

"Of all the happy Easter Sundays Jersey City has known this one is the happiest, for during the past week this city has verily risen from the dead and entered upon a new and oyous life. That for which we have worked and prayed for years has at last come to pass. It is a fact that the 'ring' that has insulted and defrauded us so long is hopelessly shattered. For once we meet as freemen, and not as civic slaves who fawn and cringe before a gang of unscrupulous plunderers. The battle has been fought, the victory won, and now we ome to celebrate this glorious event with anthems and thanksgiving.

"Some think, perhaps, that the house of God is not the place for such demonstrations of political ecstasy. Upon this point, however. we fundamentally differ. If these sanctinonious saints do not like the style of religion advocated and practised in this Tabernacle. they are respectfully invited to stay away. There are too many emasculated pulpits in this country for the country's good, and this is one reason why some of the churches are so poorly attended. When the church of the living God goes into politics with a will and determines to establish righteousness on the earth; when preachers are learless and ex-press their minds freely on municipal affairs; when, amid their declarations about heaven, they strike off occasionally on earthly tangents, then it can expect to receive more than conventional regard from the populace and e attended by men as well as women. The pulpit has done its duty in this campaign, but t is to the press that we owe an especial debt of gratitude and commendation.

The popular uprising last Tuesday was a forcible vindication of republican institutions, and proves that the people can be trusted in great emergencies, and that political misrule is not a necessity in American cities. The evils that we have suffered in Jersey City are not a whit worse than we deserve. We got what we voted for until matters became unbearable and we determined to have a change. The routing of the ring was vastly more than a Republican victory. It was a triumph of law and order over vice through a general uprising of the citizens irrespective of party ines. If the better class of Democrats had not voted in droves for Col. Wanser I doubt very much if he would have been elected. "And now a word respecting the future.

Having done our duty at the polls, shall we lapse into our customary negligence and take no more interest in politics until there is a demand for another revolution? Not if we are loyal people and love the city in which we dwell. I here declare that the warfare against the corrupt 'ring' has only begun. We have a Mayor who is honest and possesses backbone with the requisite number of vertibrae. He will hold office for five years, and though his hands will be somewhat the at first. In time he will be the authorat which every Mayor ought to be. We shall hold him resposible in a great measure for all that transpires beneath his supervision. "Jersy City may have risen from the dead.

ought to be. We shall hold him resposible in a great measure for all that transpires beneath his supervision.

"Jersey City may have risen from the dead, but she must remember that her grave clothes are yet upon her, and these must be stripped off before she can do effective service. As citizens we demand that all convicted ballothox stuffers be compelled to vacate their offices. The fact that men sentenced to States prison should be in the employ of the Government is an insult to the entire community. The further demand that where crooked transactions can be proven against either the heads of departments or their subordinates, that these employees be removed and their places supplied by others that are worthy. Our demands are neither numerous or extravagant, and we are willing to pay the taxes to supply them. We want clean streets. We want enough public schools to accommodate every child in the city. We want a well-equipped and well-paid fire department. We want equality in taxation and no discrimination in favor of wealthy corporations. We want honest contracts and honest work in every department, and, more than that, we want the expenditures of all moneys to be made public, that we may know where our money goes and what it is supposed to accomplish. We want a sober and officient police force, who will see that the liquor laws are obeyed and not use their official position to browbeat their political opponents.

"But the old regime, thank God, is over. With better government, confidence will be restored, real estate will enhance in value, and people will move in faster than they have been in the habit of moving out. We have profound reason to thank God for the sudden change that has come over Jersey City. The people are subliant as they never were before, and as a fitting termination to this address, and expression of the loyful sentiments of the populace, the choir will now sing the 'Halle-lujah Chorus."

COL SHEPARD WORRIES THEW

Republican Local Leaders and John Sherman Disown His Sentiments, " The Republicans of New York city, repre-

Republican County Committee, adopted a resolution on Wednesday last at the meeting in the Tribune building, repudiating the utterances of Col. Elliott F. Shepard of the Mail and Erpress against the Roman Catholic Church. The resolution says that Col. Shepard has no authority to speak for the Republicans

of the county on religious questions.

The action of the Executive Committee was suggested by eminent New York State Republicans who had falled to convince President Harrison that Col. Shepard's editorial utterances against the Roman Catholics were of any importance.

But some of the local machinists view with approhension and alarm the Colonel's utterapprehension and alarm the Colonel's utter-ances. Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of the San-day Democrat, has published a number of let-ters on the subject. Senator John Sherman

Dr. Michael Walth. Dr. Michal Walds.

Dr. Wald

Actor W. J. Scanlan's Condition

Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, denied a report which was current yesterday that Actor William J. Scanlan, who has been an inmate of the asylum about four months, was rapidly growing worse. He said that when Scanlan was first placed in the asylum he had frequent attacks, during which he was violent. These attacks were now much less frequent, and did not last so long. He had less frequent, and did not last so long. He had such an attack a week ago. He became irritated at an attendant about midnight and smashed some of the furniture in his room before he could be got under control. Mr. Seanlan realizes where he is, says he will soon be cured, and talks enthusiastically of resuming his theatrical duties. His case is, however, considered incurable. He has changed greatly in his manners, and at time sits for hours looking out of the window and speaking to no one. Friends visit him frequently.

The finances of the Actors' Fund 'Fair are cooming. Mr. Frank W. Sanger, Treasurer of date. Of this amount \$8,000 represents the proceeds of the sale of souvenir programmes. Among the last to add their names to the list are Mme. Modieska. for \$500; A. Corning Clarke, \$500; Henry Dazian, \$500; A. J. Drexel, \$250; Theodore W. Myers, \$250; C. N. Bliss, \$100, and Mary de Navarro, \$100. the fair, has received altogether \$50.915 up to

850,000 Por the Actors' Fund Pair.

New Features at the Circus. The first public exhibition of the sparring Arabian stallions will take place to-night a the circus in the Madison Square Garden. The first performances of the recently arrived Arabian acrobats will also be seen together with other acts not on the programme in the past four weeks.

Dedication of a Baptist Church.

The new Greene Avenue Baptist Church in Greene avenue.near Stuyvesant avenue.Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. R. B. Montgomery is the pastor. The Rev. Henry M. Gallaher preached the sermon. Services will be held every night this week. The new church is a substantial brick struc-ture. Its front is of red burned brick, with red sandstone trimmings.

One of the great achievements of this century is the

DURING PASSOVER.

Queer Little Books of Instructions for the East Side Hebrows.

Ever since the beginning of the Jewish Passover season on Monday evening last there has been an immense sale of candles. Passover bread, Passover wine, and queer little books containing minute instructions for the Pass over services. The odd little service books may be bought on any one of a hundred stree stands on the east side. They are in Hebrew and German, Hebrew and Russian, Hebrew and English, Those in Russian are not so numerous as one might expect, be cause many of the Hebrews from Russia d not speak the Russian tongue. A Passover book in Hebrew and English published at Vienna is bound in cheap red cloth, pebbled in imitation of leather, and ornamented with much gilding. Coarse wood cuts illustrate the text. The first shows thirteen views of the feast. It opens with the sanctification cerefeast. It opens with the sanctification cere-mony. Then follow the washing of hands, the eating of parsley, the breaking the middle cake of unleavened bread, the saying of the service, the second washing of hands, the breaking of the uppermost cake, the eating of bitter herbs, the eating of horse

eating of bitter herbs, the eating of horseradish, the bringing of meat to the table,
the eating of the middle cake, the grace before
meat, the finishing of the hallelujah.
The little book closes with a enriously told
story that is familiar, in somewhat different
form, to the children of many lands. It is the
story of the old woman's pig which refused to
be driven home from market, and of the train
of circumstances set in motion to overcome its
stubbornness. In the Hebrew story a kid is
substituted for the pig, and the kid in the very
first chapter falls a vietlm to a "cat," probably
some wild creature of the cat kind. The story
opens thus in Oriental fashion:
One kid, one kid which my father bought for two One kid, one kid which my father bought for two Suzim; one kid, one kid, and it rame a cat and de voured the kid which my father bought for two Suzim one kid, one kid.

In due time the cat was bitten by a dog, the dog was heaten by a stick, the stick was burnt with fire, the fire was extinguished by water, the water was drunk by an ox, the ox was slaughtered by a butcher, and the butcher was slain by the angel of death. The story closes in this wise:

In this wise:

And the Ho'y One, blessed be He, came and killed
the angel of death, that killed the slaughterer, who
slaughtered the ox, that drank the water, that extin
guissed the fire which burnt the stick, that has beater
the deg which bit the cat, that decord the hid which
my father bought for two suitin; one kid, one kid.

saughtered the one of that drains the water, that extinquished the fire which burnt the site, that has beaten
the dog which bit the cat, that decoured the kid which
my tather bought for two satim; one kid, one kid.

The story is annotated with a view to showing its symbolical character. The kid is interpreted by some as Joseph, who was sold
into Egypt; by others as the nation of Israel.
The cat is by some taken to mean the Ishmaelites who bought Joseph; by others the Butyionians, who destroyed the Jewish state. The
dog is Persia, that destroyed Babylon; the
stick is Alexander, who conquered Persia; the
fire is Blome, which ended Greek dominion in
Asia; the water is the Turks, who seized the
Eastern empire, and the rest of the story is
taken as referring to future events which shall
bring about the final epoch of the Messiah.

The little book is called the "Agada," and is
a simple guide to the Jewish people at this
festival time. It does not attempt a full explanation of all the Passover ceremonials, but
the rabbis sit at home during these eight days
and are ready to answer questions. In the
library of the chief down-town Jewish synagogue, a bare apartment, one may find young
men and old eagerly pouring over the Talmud
and other books. The older men croon out
the passages with a monotonous rhythm. In
any one of a dozen high, bare apartments one
may find a rabbl, clad in his best, a well-preserved slik hat resting on his curls, bending
over a book that rests on a curious pulpit.
Whoso will, may come and ask questions
touching the law, and especially touching
observances of the festival season.

In even the poorest Hebrew homes the beautiful brass candiesticks brought to America by
these people are burnished for the Passover
season, and the bare apartments are carefully
cleaned. Every household utensil that cannot
be subjected to the purilleation of fire must
be destroyed or disposed of in such fashion
that is shall not again come into the house.
Those who can afford to be idle a week at a
time s

" ARRANGE WITH C. N. BLISS," Terms of Secretary Foster's Telegram Call The friends of John E. Milholland talk of

taking the matter of his summary dismissal as Chief Inspector of the Immigration Bureau by Secretary Foster directly to President Har-William Brennan, ex-President, and William Ferguson, Secretary, of Typographical Union No. 6 have addressed letters to the President declaring that Milholland was a faithful and competent Federal official on Ellis Island, and that as such he had done much for the protection of organized labor. Furthermore, the letters assert that Milholland should not have been removed for the reasons assigned by Secretary Foster.

Milholland's friends have obtained a copy of Secretary Foster's telegram to him, received on the eve of the primary in the Eleventh district. It reads:

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1892.

John E. Mitholland, Ettis Island, N. Y. You have failed to keep your promise to arrange

Milholland's friends in the labor camp de clare that the removal of a Federal official for with C. S. Biles, a property of the countries of the countries of the countries between Miles of the countries between Miles of the countries of the countries

with C. N. Bliss. a private citizen, is unwarrantable.

Mr. Bliss says that he was directed by Secretary Foster to settle the quarrel between Milholiand and Col. George Bliss, and if Milholiand and Col. George Bliss, and if Milholiand so to recomment Milholiands removal.

Milholiand's friends continue to pile up the evidence for him in support of the claims that Col. George Bliss's friends won the primary by the use of money and the services of Federal employees friendly to Col. Bliss. The documents will be submitted to Theodore Roosevelt of the United States Civil Service Commission. Among other things the evidence is to the effect that four of the five inspectors of elections who officiated at Friday's primary and electioneered for the Bliss faction were Federal employees. They were, it is declared. George D. Overin and James W. Leeds, customs inspectors on Surveyor Lyon's staff; George Finkenauer, a gauger's laborer, and Henry A. Hill, a messenger in the Barge Office. Other Federal employees who are said to have hoisted along the work for Col. Bliss are declared to be Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Andrew Peddie, Benjamin A. Levy, examiner in the public stores; J. C. H. Smith, watchman in the Sub: Treasury; Augustus Bothschild, watchman in the public stores; John T. Moyers, latorer in the public stores; John T. Moyers, latorer in the public stores; Thomas H. Brown, messenger in the Barge Office; Sherman Williams, examiner in the public stores; Henry A. Hall, messenger in the Barge office; Sherman Williams, examiner in the public stores; Henry A. Hall, messenger in the public stores; and Edward S. Flow, messenger in the public stores; Honry A. Hall, messenger in the public

The Trout Season In Connecticut, Norwich. April 17.-The dry, cold weather in the past two weeks has not been auspicious for trout fishing in Connecticut, yet some big strings of fish were taken, and not a few trout that were notably large. The largest string reported up to date was taken by C. B. Goodwin and friend of Hartford, who in one day fishing in the wild region east of that city bagged 150 trout, all of which were of good size. The next largest eatch was made by E. T. Whitmore and W. B. Smith of Putnam in the eastern part of the State, who took ninety the eastern part of the State, who took ninety fine trout in a single day.

The biggest trout taken this season was caught one day this week by "Buckeye" Lewis and his gang of seiners in his smelt seine in the Trames River below this city. It weighed two and three-quarters pounds. In the same hand "Buckeye" netted a S1 bank bill. The test trout taken with hook and line in the State was landed by Theedore Miller of Stamford from a floxbury stream a day or two ago. It weighed nearly 2% pounds.

Livingston County for Biaine.

ROCHESTER. April 17.-At the Livingston county Republican Convention held at Mt. Morris yesterday afternoon the following were elected delegates to the State Convention Jonathan Clark. D. D. Cameron, G. C. Branch, C. A. Norton, Henry Walker, John H. Adams, and A. O. Bunnell. The delegates were instructed to vote for delegates to the National Convention who will favor the nomination of James G. Bisine.

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Sold by all grocers.

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OBITUARY.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzle, ex-Premier of Canada, died in Toronto early yesterday morning. Alexander MacKenzie was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1822. His father was an architect and contractor, and intended his son to follow the same vocation. The lad noquired a common school education, but was not content with that, and continued his studfes at the old cathedral city of Dunkeld and at Perth. In 1842 he emigrated to Canada. settling in Kingston, Ontario, the home then of a trio of men who have likewise distinguished themselves in Canadian politics. These were Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Alexander Campbell, and the Hon. Oliver Mowat. After a short time Mr. Mackenzie removed to Sarnia. Ontario, and set up in business as a contractor. Later, in 1852, he was the editor of the Lambton Shield, and was elected to Parliament in 1861 for Lambton county. From 1867 to 1873 he was the leader of the reform party in the House of Commons, and when the Pacific Railway scandals, in November, 1873, forced Sir John Macdonald to resign, the Liberal leader was called upon to form a new Ministry. Parliament was dissolved and in the elections of 1874 the new diovernment was sustained by a large majority. The Conservatives then began their famous campaign for a "national policy" and higher duties upon imports, and upon this issue, in the general elections of August, 1878, the Liberal Government was defeated and Sir John Macdonald returned to power. Mr. Mackenzle continued at the head of his party for a few years more and then retired. The dead statesman was regarded generally as one of the ablest and most upright of the many political leaders in Canada's history, and during his long illness was the object of widespread sympathy. Matthew G. Elliott, fifth descendant to Dr. Elliott, the apostle to the Indians, died at his home in New Haven vesterday. He was born in Kent, Conn., in 1805, and removed to New Haven in 1823, where he entered mercantile life, completing his career as President of the Tradesman's National Bank. Mr. Elliott was closely identified with the political and business interests of New Haven. Aside from being a member of the Court of Common Council he was one of the promoters of the Farmington Canal, the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, and a director in the New Haven Savings Bank.

James G. Thompson, one of the founders of the Republican party in central New York, and for one term State Senator for the Chemango, Delaware and Scholarie district, died in Chicago on Thursday, aged 63 years. During his negitive career and up to two years 'ago he was a resident of Norwich. His first public office was that of Treasurer of Chemango his negitive career and up to two years 'ago he was a resident of Norwich. His first public office was th a contractor. Later, in 1852, he was the editor of the Lambton Shield, and was elected to Par-

successive terms. He was elected State Senator in 1873. He leaves a wife and three sons.

The Hen. John McMichael, Judge of the courts of Butler and Lawrence counties, Pa., died at his home in New Castle, Pa., yesterday morning, aged 58. He was elected Judge in 1885. He declined the nomination in 1886 by the State Democratic Committee for Supreme Court Judge. He married Miss Clara Christy in 1822, who, with three daughters, survive.

George Washington Fuller, the oldest Mason in Virginia, died in Staunton last week, aged 88. He was initiated into the Masonic order sixty-three years ago. His Eather, Bartholomew Fuller, was brought to America from Ireland by George Washington to teach a mathematical school in Fredericksburg.

Augustus Mitchell, for many years a well-known contractor in partnership with exmany S. B. Ryder of Elizabeth, and a prominent Grand Army man, died in that city yesterday at his home in Jefferson avenue of dropsy. He was 55 years old. He leaves a daughter.

dropsy. He was 55 years old. He leaves a daughter.

Capt. James Gordon, one of the best known of the early river men on the Ohlo and Mississippi, and of late years prominent in financial and insurance circles in Pittsburgh, died yearlerday morning at his home in Allegheny, Pa. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1824. He leaves a wife and eight children.

The liev. Dr. J. A. Benton, senior professor of the Pacific Theological Seminary and one of the best known Congregational ministers on the Pacific Coast. He was born in Guilford, Conn.

William Rightstein, one of the two surviving members of the iury that convicted John Brown died last week at dis home in Shepherdstown. W. Va. The sole survivor of the famous jury now is George W. Boyer of Shenandoah Junction.

The Hon. John D. Colvin, ex-Mayor of Chi-

Shenandoah Junction.

The Hon. John D. Colvin, ex-Mayor of Chl-cago, died at the winter residence of his son on the south shore of the St. John's River, op-posite Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday. He was 77 years old.

Peter C. Durham, one of the oldest carriage manufacturers in New Haven, died of a com-plication of diseases yesterday. He was 67 years old, and leaves a widow and three chil-Mrs. Lucy A. Jones, who was probably the oldest resident of Westerly, R. I., died at the

home of her son in that town yesterday, age

He Wants Fred Douglas for President, Indianapolis, April 17.-Bishop Brown of the A. M. E. Church is visiting here. He favors the nomination of Fred Douglas for President. He said vesterday it would tend to concentrate He said vesterday it would tend to concentrate the colored vote, and that would show to the two great parties what it is really worth.

"It would create a spirit of solicitation," he continued. "and would get protection from political metives if nothing more. We do not get the protection from the Federal Government we should have, Projudice, as it prevails, only breeds outrages like the Memphis affair. There is prejudice in Washington, in New York, everywhere. If the negro were more independent he would be better protected. to-ted.
"If Italians, aliens, are to be protected, why are not we protected? We ought to strike back at a common enemy, and when a colored man is hanged, hang a white man."

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